Witnesses from Florida to His Alibi-Mrs Hayes Carried Into Court to Testify.

Mr. Teller Characterized a Statement of the Ohio Senator's in Explanation of the Micaragua Canal Bill as a Misrepresentation-Mr. Sherman Replied that Mr. Teller's Statement was Palse-The House,

WARHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The Mearaguan Cawal bill was before the Sepate to-day for a couple of hours, and was then laid aside so that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill might be proceeded with. The canal bill was the subject of two speeches and of a running discussion, in which Mr. Sherman, who is in charge of it, took a leading part. He explained why it was that twelve millions of stock (nirendy (ssued) was left outstanding, At one point in the discussion Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) referred to a statement of Mr. Sherman's as a misrepresentation, whereupon Mr. Sherman exclaimed that that was false, as he had misrepresented nothing.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) reported back from the Committee on Finance the amendment. suggested by himself some days ago, in refer-ence to the issue of United States 3 per cent. bonds. The committee has directed it to be offered to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. No change is made in the amendment except to add at the end of the words "for the purposes provided in said act" the words "and none other."

Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.) offered a resolution. which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether any part of the appropriation for the World's Columbian Exposition has been paid, and, if so, under what modification of the rule as to nday closing. He also gave notice of an amendment to an appropriation bill making appropriations connected with the World's Fair conditioned on Sunday closing.

He also gave notice of an amendment to the He also gave notice of an amendment to the Nicaragua Canal bill—that the act shall not take effect until the Government of the United States shall have secured by convention with the Governments of Costa kica and Nicaragua the right to fortify and garrison the termini of the proposed canal on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to maintain one or more armed wessels on Lake Nicaragua, and to march military forces through the territory of either of these States for the purpose of protecting the oanal and the persons citizens of the United States) operating the same.

oceans, and to maintain one or more armed vessels on Lake Nicargua, and to march military forces through the territory of either of these States for the purpose of protecting the canal and the persons ictizens of the United States) operating the same.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Nearly half of the Sundry Civil Dill had been disposed of (the items as to the World's Fair having been passed over temporarily when, at 2P. M., Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, said he would not ask further consideration of it to-day, but would yield for the Nicaraguan bill. He gave notice, however, that he would ask the Senate to-morrow to go on with the appropriation bill. The Nicaraguan bill was then taken up, and Mr. Sherman Rep., Ohio), in charge of it, said that he desired to clear up ambiguities, or rather to explain matters about which some Benators appeared to be in doubt. These points were as to the amount of stock which the Government was not to own, and also as to outstanding contracts between the canal company and the construction company. These contracts, he said, were all to be swept out of existence. They were inconsistent with the bill, because they were on the basis of a cost of \$250,000,000 of the stock, and would have ten directors—the maritime company becoming the mere agent and servant of the United States. Twelve millions of the stock was in the hands of private owners, and could only be obtained from them by some method of condemnation.

Mr. Brice Dem., Ohiol inquired whether it would not be the policy of the Government thoiding eighty millions of the stock in the hands of private owners, and could only be obtained from them by some method of condemnation.

Mr. Sherman replied that his colleague had stated very clearly the exact position which the Committee on Foreign Belations took. Mr. Brice inquired further whether, in anticipation of that state of facts, the private owners of this twelve millions of stock in the hands of private owners and could have

pared to speak of the value of the stock. His colleague (Mr. Brico) was familiar with railroad corporations, and could form an idea how much this canal stock was worth. The Committee on Foreign Relations did not consider that it was worth anything, but how was the Government to get it from its owners. It was private property, and the Government had no right to confiscate it.

Mr. Brico said that he had not made these inquiries in any spirit of hostility to the bill or to the canal, as to which he had not made up his mind. He wanted to know whether a real thing was to be granted to the private stockholders, or only the appearance of a thing, in order to eliminate them from further interest in the work. Mr. Sherman repiled that that was for them to determine.

Mr. Doiph (Rep., Ore.) suggested that Mr. Sherman was under a wrong impression as to the ownership of the stock in question. With the exception of one million of it, the stock was still owned by the construction company, which was virtually the same as the canal company, and that million had been sold at \$5.00 a share. At least the shares of the construction company had been sold with an equal number of shares of the canal company at \$100 a share.

Mr. Teller (Rep. Col.), intervened in the discussion, relying on the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations to show that Mr. Sherman was mistaken as to some points. Mr. Sherman declined to submit to the interruption-which Mr. Teller excused by saying that he intervened because the Senator from Ohlo had been making a misrepresentation.

"That is talse," said Mr. Sherman. "I do not misrepresent anything. I say again, that if the Government of the Committee on Foreign that it would levy such tolls as would pay dividends on watered stock. The probability is that the Government, dealing with its own property, would levy only toll enough to pay the expense of carrying on the committee and claimed from it that he was right in what he had previously said. "When the Somator from Ohlo, Mr. Teller continued, "says tha

mistake:

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.), a member of the
Committee on Foreign Relations—If we could
amend the bill so as to eliminate the \$12,000,100 of stock would the Senator from Colorado

Of of stock would the Senator from Colorado support it?

Mr. Teller-That has nothing to do with it. The committee is impatient of the slightest criticism of the bill.

Mr. Butler-Not at all.

Mr. Butler-Not at all.

Mr. Butler-Setterday, when I made an inquire, my motives were questioned, and whon another sonator (Mr. Stewart) did the same his motives were questioned falluding to remarks of Mr. Merganl. I do not care about that, I am prepared to meet this bill as it is. If it is amended according to my notions I will yote for it. I will make no bargains. I am in favor of the Nicaragua Canal, and have been in favor of it as long as any Senator who now supports it.

avor of it asiong as any Senator who now supports it.

Air. Squire (Roy., Wash.) addressed the Senate in support of the bill. At the close of Mr. Squire's speech the bill was laid aside, and the Senate at Si30 went into executive session. The doors were reopened at 4.15, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill.

Mr. Higgies (Rep., Del.) offered an amendment providing that none of the bonds shall be delivered to the canal company until it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that the work can be completed at a coat not exceeding the cash proceeds of the Si00,000,000 of londs, and that a board of five engineers shall be appointed to report to the President as to the feasibility and cost of the canal and as to its probable tonnage and revenue.

He addressed the Senate in advocacy of his amenument, and in criticism of the whole cash

nal problem. He was in favor of a Nicaragua canni, but desired that it should be under the direct supervision and management of Government officers. At the close of Mr. Higgins's remarks the Canal bill was again laid aside and the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed.

All out twelve pages of this bill were disposed of. The amendments recommended by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to except some that were reserved, and these includes the World's Fair items and river and harbor improvements. Then, at 5:40, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

House of Representatives, After a short conflict between the Democrats and Republicans of the House to-day the Democrats were obliged to yield gracefully and to agree to the terms which the Republi cans presented. These were that general de bate on the Invalid Pension bill should be

continued until the minority had six hours in

debate. Then the debate continued, but it was without special interest. Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) indirectly gave nolice

Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) Indirectly gave nolice of the course which he would pursue in reference to the Anti-Option bill. He had, he said, waited patiently for days in order that the consideration of the appropriation bills should be completed. But he now gave notice that unless the appropriation bills were disposed of in a reasonable time he would sak for the consideration of a measure which, being a revenue bill, had a right of way.

"To what bill do you refer," was asked.

"To the Anti-Option bill, and I am frank to say so," replied Mr. Hatch, who, continuing, stated that if the Pension Appropriation bill were not passed this week it would have to fight against the measure which he was pressing. A compromise was made to the effect that general debate close to-morrow at 3 o'clock, six hours of the intervening time to be at the disposal of the minority.

The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was then taken up. After further debate the committee rose, and the House, without coming to any conclusion thereon, at 4:55 adjourned.

WHISKEY TRUST INVESTIGATION. President Greenhut Concludes His Testi-mony-The Use of Essences,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The inquiry into the Whiskey Trust was resumed this afternoon. Mr. Greenhut being recalled. In reply to questions by Mr. Bynum, he said that greater part of the company's goods are disposed of through the main office at Peorla The plants could, and occasionally did, sell direct to customers. They sold at prices fixed by the company.

Replying to questions regarding the issue of

rebate vouchers, he said that their legality had been decided in United States courts in three different cases, each being in favor of the company. The company had no contract with dealers. It simply had an understanding that at the end of six months, if they had given the company their continued patronage, they would receive a rebate of two cents a gallon on goods bought. This proposition is made by letter. The sub-purchasers receive a rebate of seven cents per gallon on the same condition, and are paid on the report of the wholesale dealers. If they go back on the agreement the company gets the benefit, and the customers have to pay the full market price. William N. Hobart, Treasurer of the company, then took the stand and stated his connections with the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. He was also a member of the firm of Maddox, Hobart & Co. of Cincinnati. His firm was a member of the corporation. The establishment was held as a reserve plant and operated in case of demand. The business of making essences and flavors was quite extensive. He did not consider them harmiul. They were used in very small quantities. Distilling plants were not suspended to put up the price of the product, but they were to prevent overproduction.

Mr. Hobart explained the use of essences would receive a rebate of two cents a gallon on production.

Mr. Houart explained the use of essences and other compounds, and Mr. Stockdale asked if the combination of these with spirits was whiskey. He replied that it was a hard

was waisey. He replied that it was a hard question to answer.

Mr. Stockdale asked if these compounds were not sold for whiskey. He replied that they were, being known to the trade as domestic goods. He told how such goods were branded, and said that dealers knew exactly what they

goods. He told now such goods were erhaded, and said that dealers knew exactly what they were.

Mr. Stockdale—Then if a customers orders such a compound and wants it trauded "Bourbon," your firm does so?

Mr. Hobart said that they did as requested, but he did not think any one was deceived. About one-half the whiskers sold in the country contained essences. He could not say to what extent foreign goods were imitated. The formation of the distilling company he thought was a henefit to the trade.

Mr. Dewar was recalled and asked how it was he came to isave the distilling company. He replied that he had made an application for a Government office, and on being appointed he resigned his place with the trust. He was not discharged by Mr. Gibson. His connections with Mr. Gibson were always friendly. He had no trouble with him. He then reviewed his visit to Mr. Gibson at the Grand Pactille theel on the occasion when he got the machine to destroy the Shufeldt distillery, and told how Gibson explained its use and made experiments with the liquids which were to be used in firing the tanks in the cistern room. The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

cistern room. The committee and the concrow. James N. Veasey of Cincinnati, one of the witnesses before the Whiskey Trust investigating committee, to-day brought sultagainst President Greenbut of the Cattle Feeding and Distillery Company for \$5.0,000 for libel. The notice was served in the committee room this afternoon at the conclusion of the investigation.

BROOKLYN'S HOSPITAL SCANDAL Catharine E. Smith Hiegally Expelled From the Training School.

Justice Bartlett has rendered a decision in Brooklyn in favor of Miss C. E. Smith in her suit against the trustees of the Homoropathic Hospital and Training School to compel them to restore her to her place in the training school or give her a diploma. She entered the school in September, 1890, and there was written agreement that she would receive a written agreement that she would receive a diploma after a period of two years. About a year after her admission she had a controversy with Miss L. A. Betts, the assistant superintendent of the training school, who was acting superinteedent, and was expelled by the Training School Committee on a charge of insubordination. Her dismissalled to the ventilation of a scandal in the institution involving the relations of Dr. Lewis, the chief of the medical staff, and Miss Betts. A protracted investigation established nothing against the moral character of either Dr. Lewis or Miss Betts, but the matter caused much friction, and recently, when Miss Betts was made superintendent, nearly all of the members of the medical staff handed in their resignations, All of them, however, were withdrawn, and complete harmony was apparently restored.

At the trial of Miss Smith's suit no direct reference was made to the Lewis-Betts scandal, the points involved hinging on the regularity of Miss Smith's dismissal, Since her discharge from the training school Miss Smith has been steadily employed as a nurse. In his decision, Justice Bartiett says the rules of the hespital relative to the expulsion of a nurse are clear and definite. The rule says that both the Training behool Committee and the superintendent of the school must concur in the expulsion. In this case the latter was not consulted. Miss Smith may now recenter the school or the trustees must give her a certificate as to her qualifications as a trained nurse. diploma after a period of two years. About

She Wants to Have Joshua's Suit for Di vorce Tried and Done With. Josh Mann's suit for absolute divorce from Evangeline L. Mann. otherwise Eva Ray Hamilton, is about to be revived, not by Joshua but by Eva. She has not been heard from conspicuously since her failure as an actress or stage beauty. Josh's suit was begun while Surrogate Ransom was listening to evidence in her proceedings to establish that she was the widow of Robert Ray Hamilton and entitled to share in his estate. That proceeding, as is well known, terminated disastrously for her.

The divorce suit was strigken from the day calendar of the surreme Court at Josh's request in January, 1882, and marked "reserved generally." Five moved yesterdar, through her counsel, Charles W. Brooke, before Justice Ingraham, to restore the case to the calendar. Sho says she was ready to go on with the trial at the time, and is now. Mann, it is alleged, has prevented and evaded the trial, and she believes the suit was not brought in good faith or with any intention of ever trying it, but merely to harass and annoy her and to affect her status in her proceedings to establish that she was the widow of Robert Ray Hamilton.

A. H. Hummel appeared for Mann and said he would be ready to try the case on the first Monday of March. It was set down for that date.

Executive Clemency for Gen. Cleaseen. ously since her failure as an actress or stage

Executive Clemency for Gen. Clausen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The President has exercised executive elemency in the case of l'eter J. Claassen, convicted of embezzling Peter J. Classen, convicted of embezzling funds of the Sixth National Bank of New York, and sentenced March 18, 1841, to six years' imprisonment in the Eric penitentiary. The President says he does no because of the bad health of the prisoner. He commutes the sentence so as to give the prisoner the benefit of two years he spent in tail before the sentence was pronounced. This will leave Classen only two more years to serve, with the benefit of the usual deduction for good conduct.

THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE

ADDITIONAL WORLD'S FAIR AP PROPRIATION BILL LAID ASIDE.

An Increasing Domand to the Scante to Know What Became of the \$300,000 Appropriated Last Year Before Any More Money Is Voted-Assembly Sends the Harlem River Driveway Bill to Third Reading-The Anti-Mother-in-Law Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.-The World's Fair \$300,000 appropriation bill came up in the Senate this morning, and was received with such a storm of disapproval that it had to be laid aside. The bill doubles the appropriation of the State of New York, which is already as large as the appropriation of any other State except lliinois. Intending exhibitors from the cities of the State have sent complaints to their representatives in the Legislature that the Chicago authorities are discriminating against New York manufacturers, and that there is no use in appropriating any more money to make a fair a success which the better it succeeds the more it will help the Chicago manufac-

turers at the expense of New Yorkers. When the bill came up, Col. William Lucifer Brown asked what had become of the \$300,000 appropriated last year, and which the World's Fair officials at that time had said would be sufficient. He wanted the particulars of the expenditures of last year's appropriations beore he would favor any further appropria-

tions. Senator Cantor, who has the bill in charge. said the World's Fair officials did not give more particulars of their expenditures because they did not want to give tips to exhibitors and State Commissions elsewhere. They were entirely willing to have their accounts examined, but they did not think it advisable to make too full a financial statement.

We want a full bill of particulars of what has become of this money," said Col. Brown. "We want to know whether it went for the purpose for which it was intended, or whether t was expended for \$15,000 dinners, scores of clerks, special trains to Chicago, carriages, and such things as that, which do no good to the manufacturers or business men from New York. Before appropriating any more money for these luxuries, which do not benefit the people of the State, we should find out just what has been done, and just what this money s needed for."

Senator Saxton said that he wanted to know the reason for a further appropriation before he would favor it. If more money was necessary he would favor the expenditure of it by the State, but he wanted to know first what had become of the \$300,000 appropriated last year, and why the officials did not make a fully detailed and itemized report of their ex-

year, and why the officials did not make a penditures.

Senator O'Connorsaid that he recalled very distinctly the appropriation of last year, when the World's Fair Commissioners said that they had asked for all the money they could profitably expend, and that a larger appropriation would be a waste and "a disgrace to the State." If more than \$300,000 would be waste last year. It would be waste this year. He thought that the Commission was bound by the statements it made last year, and that it should show good reason for an increased appropriation by publishing a full list of its expenditures and a detailed account of what more money was needed for, instead of making a demand on the Legislature for this large sum of money without any explanation or reason for the demand.

Senator Saxton said that he would not vote for the bill until there was a proper hearing and the World's Fair officials had made public the amounts already expended by them, the reasons for the expenditure, and the items for which the further appropriation was demanded.

No vote was taken on the bill, as it was evi-

reasons for the expenditure, and the items for which the further appropriation was demanded.

No vote was taken on the bill, as it was evident the opposition was so great that the bill could not one passed, and it was init aside.

The Senate ordered the bill for a drivoway along Harlem Rivor to a third reading, and made it a special order for to-morrow.

The Assembly ordered to a third reading the bills for a portrait of Exra Cornell to be hung in the State Library: to exempt veterans of the civil war from service as trial jurors: to compel two outlets to mines, and to extend the number of law schools to which special privileges are granted in the admission of their graduates to the bar.

The Assembly passed the Hennessev bill, increasing the amount of real estate and personal property which clubs may hold; the bill restricting the investments of insurance companies, and the Flatbush Lighting bill.

Bills were introduced by:

Mr. Farquhar—To reimburse to the Comproller \$213.747 and interest advanced by him to pay the ex-

Bills were introduced by:

Mr. Farquinar—To reimburso to the Comptroller
S213.747 and interest advanced by him to pay the expenses of the National Guard at Binfalo last fall at the
time of the switchmen's strike.

Mr. O'Sallivan—S01.913.14 to be repaid to the Comroller in like manner to reimburse him for money advanced at the time of the cholera scare last fall.

Mr. Webster—To create a Vice-Fresident of the Depariment of Parks and to constitute two Commissioners a quorum. partment of Parks and to constitute two Commissioners a quorum.

Mr. Rice—To authorize Sherman Partie to nut up apparatus along the Eric canal to test his system of operating canal boats by electricity.

Mr. Cahii—To problem the construction of any more trolley railroads.

Mr. Webster—To provide for the appropriation of \$135,000 by the city of New York for the extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. law bill to make it a misdemeanor for any one to sire up dissension or to cause strife, separation, or disagreement of husband and wife. cause strie, separation, or dissignment of husband and wife.

Mr. Farquhar—To teat down the old reservoir on Fifth avenue, and to extend Bryant Park from rixth avenue clear over to Fitth.

Mr. Rice—To permit others than registered plumbers to make sewer connections.

Mr. Websier—To concentrate in the Department of Docks, the nower to lay out exterior and marrinal streets and plers. This bull should be taken in connection with the Senite bill permitting the Perartment of Bocks to Issue additional bonds to acquire most property.

property.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment sent a communication to the Assembly this morning in regard to the great number of tills before the Legislature making appropriations which are to be a charge on the city of New York, and especially providing for the creation of additional issues of municipal bonds to meet the requirements of these newly authorized expenditures. This communication was sent to the Speaker and was read and ordered printed.

lork, and especially providing for the creation of additional issues of municipal bonds to meet the requirements of these newly authorized expenditures. This communication was sent to the Speaker and was read and ordered printed.

This was a great day for Mr. Timothy Dry Dollar Nullivan. After the beginning of the session he went in the Clerk's room and got his lifth penkulfe for the session. These knives are pearl handled, with six blades, a button nook, a file, and a corkscrew. All of Mr. Sullivan's prominent constituents want thom, and he has had to exercise his utmost influence to supply the demand for penkulves, lie tried to get three from the Clerk this morning. As the Clerk would give him only one, he appropriated a small clock calendar which the Clerk keeps in his private desk. Mr. buillivan intended to give this to one of his constituents instead of a pearl-handled penkulfe. In order to give the Clerk a chance to reappropriate his clock calendar, where he presided with dignity and graca. He made all the members vote when their names were called, and he said funny things which woke up the liouse.

The Senate Judiclary Committee agreed this atternoon favorably to report Senator McClelland's bill, introduced for the purpose of declaring the true intent and meaning" of the Croton Aqueduct set. Senator McClelland explained that the bill was to undo an unintentional wrong to the property holders along the aqueduct, who found their real estate files impaired by the aqueduct act, since by the vagueness of the language in it the General Term had held that it was doubtful if the clay of New York had not a right to bore down through the lands underwhich the Croton waters ran whorever and whonever it desired to, By the McClelland bill the right which the cliy targained for a sector of the desired that the bill was not seen to the surface without acquisition of the language in it the General Term had held that it was doubtful if the clay of New York had not a right to only the property of the surface without acquis

Culled to a Brooklyn Pulpit. The Rev. G. U. Makely, paster of the First Presbyterian Church at Avoca. Pa., has been called to the vacant pulpit of the Cumberiand street Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. He will accept it.

In the trial in the General Sessions of William B. Hayes for perjury the first witness for the defence yesterday was Frank Clark, law-yer of Bartow, Fla. On Oct. 4, 1887, when Miss Anna M. Keating, the complainant against Hayes, alleges that he was living in a flat at 119 Fast Eighty-ninth street in this city. Haves bought an orange grove near Bartow. The witness represented Hayes as attorney in the purchase. Between Oct. 4, '87, and May 1. 88, he frequently saw Hayes in Partow, Fla The witness and George Land, who had had business with Hayes in Bartow, had been in correspondence with Mr. and Mrs. Hayes by mail and telegraph since Hayes's former trial. with a view to coming to this city to testify in Haven's behalf. He and Land would not co sent to come here until they received \$300 cash and an agreement to pay them \$300 more on their arrival. I and gave similar testimony.

MRS. HAYPS TESTIFIES.

The main entrance of the court room was thrown open, and three court officers entered. carrying an extension chair, upon which lay Mrs. Amelia E. Hayes, Hayes's wife. She looked pale and thin, and her hands were clasped on her bosom. She mouned and wept. The chair was followed by Mrs. Hayes's colored maid, Betty Smith, Mrs. Hayes's sister, and her trained nurse, and Dr. Frank Daniels, her physician. All of them carried medicine bottles and other appurtenances of a sick room. Mrs. Hayes had been brought from the Cosmopolitan Hotel, where she was taken on sunday in an ambulance belonging to the Manhattan Hospital. Court officers tore her into a room adiolning the court room, and Dr. Daniels administered a hypodermic injection of digitalis and whiskey.

When she was called as a witness the court officers carried the chair to the witness stand. Mr. Curtis, Hayes's counsel, bent over the chair and put his questions to Mrs. Hayes, she responded feebly, and it was necessary to have her answers repeated by the stenographer.

Hayes, while his wife was being carred to The chair was followed by Mrs. Hayes's col-

She responded feebly, and it was necessary to have her answers repeated by the stenographer.

Hayes, while his wife was being carred to the stand, covered his face with his hands and appeared to sob. As soon as she began to testify, however, he took his hands from his face, straightened up and listened intently.

Mrs. Hayes told again the story of her keeping Miss Keating under her roof, although Hayes's relations with Miss Keating were known to her. When she got to Miss Keating's alleged confession that she had stolen from a trunk the note, for denying the delivery of which Hayes is accused of perjury, Mrs. Hayes became hysterical, and said faintly:

"Oh, let me go home! Let me go home."

Mr. Curtis said that he would like to suspend the examination at that would. The court officers took up the extension chair with Mrs. Hayes in it and carried it to an ambulance waiting at the Chambers street entrance of the court room. The ambulance was driven back to the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Arthur M. Harria, office boy and law student in Hayes's office at 19 Broadway, testified that he saw Miss Keating sign and swear to a deposition in December, 1890, which was to be used in a suit in Florida against Hayes and others, and was to the effect that Hayes did not then owe her any money and never had owed her any. The deposition was signed and sworn to in the presence of Morris Costor, notary public.

The trial was then adjourned until to-day.

The trial was then adjourned until to-day. DISPOSSESSION OR BURGLARY? Gosford's Restaurant Cleaned Out in the Ab

sence of His Watchman. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has been having a hard legal fight in quating C. A. Gosford, who has kept a restaurant in the basement of 19 New street. A quick way was found on Monday night, when seven laborers broke down Gosford's doors, demolished his windows, and proceeded to set his goods and

chattels on the sidewalk. Lust April the Manhattan Company purchased 64, 68, and 68 Broadway and the lofs immediately in the rear, which are 15, 17, and 10 New street. On this property a large building will be erected. The leases of most of the tenants expire on May 1, but the insurance company bought all the leases except that of Gosford. The work of tearing down was begun on Feb. 1. Gosford obtained an injunction from Justice Barrett restraining the company

Gosford. The work of tearing down was begun on Feb. 1. Gosford obtained an injunction from Justice Barrett restraining the company from further operation. This injunction was dissolved on Feb. 0. and the company was required to give bond in the sum of \$10,000 to indomnify Gosford for any injuries he might receive. The company instituted disposses proceeding before Justice Clancy of the Second District Court.

These proceedings were pending when the company witemptes to eject Gosford by force. For ten days he kept a watchman constantly on the premises, and the police were notified to keep a lookout. All last week brick and dirt were piled before his entrance. This did not keep Gosford from doing business. Last Friday at 1 o'clock, while the place was filled with people eating lunch, a hole was jabbed in the ceiling and a stream of water came down upon the diners. There was a lively scampering to get out of the wet. Before the water was turned off, the floor was covered eight inches deep. Holes were made in his floor and the water gradually leaked out.

On Nunday evening about 0 o'clock Gosford left his place, after seeing that it was securely locked. He left Watchman Curley locked up inside to hold the fort. About 10 o'clock Watchman Curley wearied of his watch, crawled out of the window, and made his way to the bosom of his family. This was the chance that John Stokes, who has charge of the Manhattan Company's real estate, had been waiting for. Curley had hardly got out of sight, according to the account of Policeman Booz, who appeared later, when Stokes put seven men at work moving out Gosford's effects.

With an axe in his own hands, says Gosford, Stokes attacked the big front doors, and in a few seconds they were out from the hinges and thrown into the street. The seven men under Foreman Michael Leary proceeded to make short work of Gosford's stock and fixtures and an account of the company of the plantine and way and Exchange place, heard the noise of axes and men's voices. When he arrived the work men are

DOCTORS SAY HE IS SANE.

Mr. Blewitt Appeals to the Court to Say so, Too.

James Blewitt's sanity was again a topic for discussion before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It is alleged now that Mr. Biewitt, who was a merchant; is thoroughly sound mentally, a little weak physically, but perfectly able to care for

weak physically, but perfectly able to care for bimself and his \$40,000. But he is still judicianly a lunatic and his wife as his committee. Biceritt had a stroke of paralysis in 1850, and a Sheriff's lury adjudged him a lunatic. His mind subsequently got around to somethink like a normal state, and an application was made for the restoration of his property to him, but Justice Ingraham denied the application. A similar application was made to Justice Reach in December, 1861, and he ordered an examination, but Blewitt, while being taken to the Court House, escaped to New Jersey, where he remained until February, 1892, Justice Baach, after waiting several weeks, discharged the commission he had appointed. Now Abram Kling has moved for another commission to inquirs into Blewitt's sanity, two physicians having certified that he is sane. Decision reserved.

Ladies.

You Can See Any Day

The Singer Parlors The Different Varieties of

Art Needle Work

In Process of Manufacture

on Singer Machines. The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

Cor. 16th St. and 3d Ave.

THE PRISONER CROSS-EXAMINES. Hinto at Wheeler's Defence on the Charge

On the trial of David Wheeler, alias James Blanchett, ex-convict, for murdering Detec-tive John Carer at Seventh avenue and Twenty-ninth street on Nov. 3 last, Detective Doran in the General Sessions yesterday described the killing of Carey and the arrest of Wheeler, in which he had a hand. He said that Carey's revolver was found in his pocket after his death.

Assistant Dietrict-Attorney Wellman produced Carey's pistol and the pistol taken from Wheeler at the time of the shooting, and handed them to Doran for identification. As ne gave Wheeler's pistol to Doran, he said: "Be careful of that. It is loaded."

Recorder Smyth said that the cartridges should have been taken from the pistol before

should have been taken from the pistol before it was brought into court. Mr. Wellman carefully took them out.

Hichard Arnold, painter, and Detective Sergeant Vallely testified that they saw Wheeler shoot Carey.

In cross-examination Lawyer Stephen S. Blake asked Detective Vallely a lot of questions, to which the answers were: The witness did not say to Wheeler after the shooting that Wheeler would be convicted of murder if it took the whole police force of New York to convict him, and even, if it were necessary, to connect him with Jesse James; the witness did not see Wheeler clubbed after the shooting, but if he had had charge of Wheeler just after the shooting would have clubbed him himself; the witness did not hear Policeman sullivan say to Wheeler in the carriage in which Wheeler was taken to the Police Central Office next morning that Sullivan would like to run a krife into Wheeler; Sullivan was not in the carriage. to run a knife into Wheeler; Suilivan was not in the carriage.
Wheeler had been growing more and more excited during the latter part of Valley's testimory, and he sprang up at this point and

cried out:
"Well, if it was not Officer Sullivan, who was it? What officer was with you in the cab?"
Lawyer Blake pulled Wheeler back into his seat and quieted him. The trial was then adjourned until to-dar.

A WALKING ARSENAL

Ontfit of a Tramp who Proved Ungrateful to His Good Samaritan.

A ragged, unkept roung man came to the house of David Meyerson. (3) West Third street, three days ago, and asked for food. He was fed, and a place to sleep was given him. In the morning Meyerson suggested to his lodger that he could earn his board and lodging for a few days by doing odd jobs about the mother, at the same address. The young man, who said his name was John Jackson and that he was a saflor, 20 years old, and homeless accepted the place with enthusiasm.

Yesterday old Mrs. Meyerson left the store in Jackson's charge for a few minutes. She returned to find it looted, the clothing tossed on the floor, the tables tipped over, and everything in wild confusion. Weeping, she sent to the Prince street police station and reported the robbery. A short time after. Policeman Morris Cohen saw a man walking rapidly along Houston street, near Greene, with a huge bundle of clothes on his back. He arrested the man who proved to be Jackson. In the bundle was clothing valued at \$100. At the station Jackson was found to be armed and equipped for an extended campaign. In the various pockets of his clothes were a long dirk, a savage-looking hunting knife, a 38-calibre buildog revolver with every chamber loaded, a pair of brass knuckles, and a keen-edged razor. At Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon he sulkily refused to say anything until Justice Hogan asked him if he was guilty or not guilty of the charges of robbing Mrc. Meyerson and carrying concealed weapons.

"Guilty," howled Jackson with a force and suddenness that made the Justice start. He was held in \$2,000 for trila on the two charges. in Jackson's charge for a few minutes. She

CHARGES AGAINST THEIR BROTHER

An Action to Oust George Widmayer from the Management of His Late Father's Estate. The George Widmayer estate, comprising eleven houses at Twenty-third street and Seventh avenue, valued at half a million dol-lars, was involved in a suit tried yesterday before Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court, in which William F. Widmayer, a son of George Widmayer and one of his executors and trustees, is accused by his brothers,

of George Widmayer and one of his executors and trustees, is accused by his brothers. George A. and Henry F., and his brothers have Nicholas F. Morijo, his co-executors and trustees, of mismanaging the estate and appropriating money to his own use.

George Widmayer died on Jan. 20, 1880, leaving a will executed on July 5, 1884, by which he gave his wife the use of his home, 115 West Sixty-first street, for life, and an annuity of \$0,000. The estate was put in charge of the executors and trustees, who are his widow, three sons, and his son-in-law. By consent William F. Widmayer acted as managing executor and had sole charge of the estate from Feb. 13, 1892. Menry E. acted as treasurer. On Aug. 11 last William was indebted to the estate for St. 120,53 collected by him, and he gave Henry a check for that amount on the Garfield Bank, but it was dishonored. Notices were served on tenants instructing them not to pay rent to William Hantiffs demand William's removal as executor, trustee, and manager of the setate. William admits that he failed to turn over the \$1.429, but says that when he gave his check for it he believed he would have money to meet it. He says he is, entitled to \$300 of this as his share of the income, and that he is willing to pay the rest. His interest, he says, is ample security for the \$1.429, and he is willing to give a sufficient bond for the faithful management of the property.

The Charges Against Superintendent Lower.

The Charges Against Superintendent Lowry. The managers of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island will continue this afternoon their investigation of charges of drunkenness and neglect of duty preferred against Super-intendent Oswin W. Lowry by more than thirty of the subordinate employees of the in-stitution.

Superintendent Lowry, when summoned be-fore the Board on Monday, made a formal de-nial of the charges. About a dozen witnesses then testified in corroboration of them. Superintendent Lowry is a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. Frevious to his appoint-ment to his present position in April, 1862, he was in the Hydrographic Office in the Produce Exchange.

Little drops of water, Sparking, clear and cold. Make the great specific For both young and old. Saratoga Kissingen Water Saratoga Kissingen Spring Co.,

THE SCANDAL'S LOCAL END. ALMOST MASS SORES

PANAMA'S AGENT OBJECTS TO MAK-

neighbor and the second

ING CERTAIN LETTERS PUBLIC. Private View To-day-Nathan Appleto Tells of Thompson, when Secretary of the Navy, Giving Audience to De Lesseps.

The Panama investigating committee did not resume its session yesterday until 2 o'clock, being occupied in examining the pa-pers of Xavier Boyard, the New York purchasing agent of the Panama Canal Company. Mr. Boyard was the first witness. He testified that he is now the agent of the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, and had been in correspondence with him for some time. When asked to produce this correspondence, he pleaded that it was private. He said he was willing to show it to the committee, but ob jected to its being read in open session. The committee decided to inspect it at his office at 10 o'clock to-day. Boyard said be had practically had control of Panama Canal affairs in this country since 1889. He was questioned at some length in regard to his connection with the Panama Railroad and the relations between that corporation and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and this revealed incidentally that Mr. Geary of California and Mr. Follows of New York are not agreed as to which of these two corporations is the more inimical to American interests. The fact is that Mr. Fellows intro duced a bill in Congress to investigate the discrimination by the Panama against the shipping interests of the United States, while Mr. Geary introduced another to discover why the Pacific Mail Steamship Company should receive a subsidy from the Gov ernment when it had made arrangements injurious to American commerce. These two resolutions were united, and a committee appointed to investigate both subjects, and incldentally the American committee of the Pan

Mr. Boyard told Col. Fellows that he had been a director of the Panama Railroad since

ama Canal Company.

1884. He received one share of stock from the Panama Canal Company to qualify him. The other twelve directors are Americans. He said the railroad found it necessary to give exclusive privileges to one line of steamships between New York and San Francisco. The Pacific Mail Company had this up to Feb. 1. but as it had an arrangement with the pool of transcontinental railroads by which it agreed to limit the amount of freight it would take to 1,200 tons a month, the contract was ended, and a new company will soon take its place. Col. Fellows endeavored to show ended, and a new company will soon take its place. Col. Fellows endeavored to show that the granting of exclusive privileges injured American shipping, and that the road was nothing more than an asset of the Panama Canai Company. In this he was assisted by Meests, Storer and Patterson. Mr. Geary tried to prove that the railroad was justified and was not projudiced by its Fronch ownership against American interests, in which effort he proved a willing witness. Mr. Nathan Appleton, who drew a salary of 20,060 francs yearly from the l'anama Canai Company for taiking nicely about it, was rocalled to the witness stand. Mr. Appleton had been posing in a beautiful fur overcoat and high hatduring the forence, but Mr. Geary's rattling fire of questions disconcerted him somewhat. Appleton said he was employed in March, 1881, and that he had not heard of the American committee until a short time before the second subscription was opened in December, 1880, Q.—Dient you know the American committee was organized several months before you say? A.—30. Q.—Dient you know the American committee was organized several months before you say? A.—30. Q.—Dient you know the American committee was organized several months before you say? A.—30. Q.—Dient you when the American committee or why you were entitled to assisty? A.—I don't think so, i don't remember it. Q.—Dient you interfere with the business of the American committee? A.—What do you mean? Q.—Dient you interfere with the business of the American committee? A.—What do you mean? Q.—Dient you interfere with the business of the American committee? A.—What do you mean? Q.—Dient you write to Thompson offering suggestions about purchases and other machinery, houses of the American committee? A.—What do you mean? Q.—Dient you write to Thompson offering suggestions about purchases and other machinery, house, and chart is nature.
Q.—Dient you for sone machinery, house, and chart is nature.
Q.—Dient you for sone machinery, house, and the sone and the sone and the sone and the sone and the some correspondence between the some machinery, houses, Q.—Didu't you offer to buy some machinery, houses, Ac., and hire laborers? A.—I don't remember that. I may have made some suggestions.
Q.—Where dailyou live in 1880? A.—I lived with my brother at 10 Commonwealth avenue, Boston.
Q.—Were you in Washington any part of that year?

Q.—Were you in Washington any part of that you.—I may have been.
Q.—Did you meet Mr. Thompson there? A.—No.
Q.—Did Mr. De Lesseps? A.—He did. Appleton said he knew from the message of President Hayes and by reported expressions by Secretary Evarts that they were opposed to the building of the canal by a French corporation.

poration.

Q.—Did you not flills it strange that De Lesseps, the promoter of this corporation, should have a conversation with Mr. Thompson, a member of the Cabinet whose head was opposed to that corporation? A.—No, it did not. whose head was opposed to that corporation; a whose head was opposed to that corporation; a whose head was opposed to the canal company, as he had promised? A - No.

Q - Didn't you think it mighty delicate to draw a salary from a corporation with which you had no official connection? A - No. I was told to do so, and if I was not cuttified to it they would not have paid it, Q - Were you disappointed at not being made the American agent? A - Yes. I had hoped to be that. Q.-Were you disap; ointed at not being made the American agent? A.-Ves. I had hoped to be that.

Efforts to get the witness to admit that he knew why he had failed to receive that appointment were no more successful than on the previous day. He did not remember receiving any letters from Paris regarding his duties. All the instructions he could remember were verbal. He was told his relations were to be mainly commercial. His salary was stopped in February, 1883. He is now a director in the Boston Artificial 1se Company, but confessed humbly that he had never been very successful in business. He did not remember having any husiness relations with Thompson. He considered himself the personal representative of De Lesseps. He wroteletters to members of Congress among other things. He was asked how it happened he did not know that the American committee was appointed in July, 1889, when the newspapers had printed that fact and the agreement between the committee and the canal promoters. He could not explain. Incidentally it appeared that this agreement was made before the company had reached a legal existence. He was in Fanama in September and October, 1880, and Col. Fellows asked him to explain how he could have failed to know about the American committee when it was common talk then. He admitted that it was strange.

Q.-Mr. De Lesseps issued a prospectus to the people of France in which the American committee was re-

talk then. He admitted that it was strange.

Q.—Mr. De Lessess issued a prospectus to the people of France in which the American committee was referred to. West you waste of that 'A.—I must have the withmost of the property of course, is treacher that the property of th

The witness said he would try to refresh his nemory and would bring his scrap books tomemory and would bring his scrap books today.

Charles Coine, secretary of the American
committee, explained the mysterious figures
in his account book. He said J. & W. Seligman
charged interest on money advanced by them.
He could not explain why a large separate account had been kept for the American committee when its expenses were limited to oflice rent and cierical hire. He said he was appointed by Thompson. He had been a chief of
division in the Treasury Department and was
tired of official life. He had heard Thompson
was going to be President of the American
committee and applied to him for a place.
Thompson was still Secretary of the Navy
when the interview occurred. He was excused
for the day. Mr. Seligman will be examined at
11 o'clock this morning.

NEW BRIGHTON'S CHURCH ELECTION. The Youngsters Get Control of Affairs by

for the day. Mr. Seligma 11 o'clock this morning.

Brighton Heights Church, New Brighton 3. L. is divided into two parties, which are made ap respectively of the old and the young members. Each party wants the control. An election of deacons and elders was held a short time ago, and the young people were victorious. A protest was entered by the older members, and the consistory agreed that a new election should be held. This election, after two adjournments took place on Monday night. The Rev. A. H. Demarest of Port likehmond presided. When the bailots were counted it was found that Dr. Theodore Walser and James Crabtres were elected elders, and Moore Boyd and A. L. Schwab deacons. All were elected by a comfortable majority.

The successful cancidates are all worselected by a comfortable majority. Previous to the meeting a few of the older persons said that, should they not be represented, there would be padlocks placed on the doors and services would be discontinued. This is considered an Inde threat, however, by the young people, who say that they, the old people, would not dare to resort to such extreme measures. bers. Each party wants the control. An elec-

Mr. Alexander E. Orr. acting President of the

Chamber of Commerce. has appointed the fol-lowing committee to receive and entertain distinguished foreigners who may visit this country to attend the World's Fair: country to attend the World's Fair:

Henry Villard, Varaon II Brown, Jarl Schutz, Seth
Low, Woodbury Langdon, Crarles S. Smith, Morr.s K.
Jean, Whitelaw Hed, Chaunery M. Depew, John D.
Reckeller, John Bigelew, John S. Kennedy, Charles S.
Fairchid William E. Bodge, J. Ferpont Morgan, Horsee
Porter, William Steinway, Andrew Carnegie, Abram S.
Hewitt, J. Fdward Salmons, Samuel D. Raiscock, Cornelius S. Rliss, August Beiment, George Rutledge Gibson, Owers Sitzas, John Clarkin, John Austin Stevens,
J. Segwer Page, James W. Tappin, Leuis Windmuller. These gentlemen have consented to serve, and a meeting of the committee will be held in the rooms of the Chamber on Friday to organ-ize and name sub-committees.

So Painful No Rest at Night. Doctor No Help. Cure Speedy and Complete by Cuticura.

Late in the fall of 1800 I was afflicted with sait rheum or eezems. My face, head, and neek were almost a complete mass of sores and some other parts of my body were afflicted. Had been letting it runathinking it was nothing but a simple skin disease and is would cure itself. I soon found out my mistake, for the sores became so nainful! could prest and began to take his medicine, but it did not help ma in the least. A friend of mine prevailed on me for tryour CUTICURA HEMEDIEA, which I did, using the CUTICURA NOT CURA and CUTICURA SOAT which I did, using the CUTICURA HESOLVENT internally, and the CUTICURA HESOLVENT internally, and the CUTICURA HESOLVENT internally, and from the start it began to holp me! the sores began to heal up and disappear, and my health became better, my appetite keener, and I began to gain in flesh, and I think I am now completely cured. My skin is as smooth and as fine as the ever was. I send you my portrait. I beartily recommend your CUTICURA REBEDIES to

eured. By Rin is a man of the commend your CUTICURA BEMEDIES to all those afflicted with skin or blood diseases, for I am positive they will cure them.

E. A. HOLMES,

Fast Aurora, N. Y., Breaker and Trainer of Colts.

**Cuticura Resolvent** 

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and purest and test of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA BOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, clear the skin of everytrace of disease. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every disease and humor of theiskin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrolula, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrolulous, or hereditary, when all other methods and best physicians fall.

physicians fall.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50a, 180AP, 25a; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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WEAK, PAINFUL BAUKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses
relieved in one minute by the Catteurs
Anti-Pain Planter, the only instantabe
ous pain-killing planter.

THE O'DONNELL TRIAL.

Judge Stowe Rebutes the Defendant's Couns sel for a Filppant Question.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14.-In the O'Donnell nurder trial to-day W. H. Burt, who had command of the Chicago division of the Pinkertens at Homestead, testified that on the day o the riot he saw O'Donnell, Clifford, and Ross coming down the bank toward the barges as they ran out the gangplank. O'Donnell called. "Don't land. If you come ashore every one of you will be killed."

Joseph Malley, another Pinkerton, testified that O'Donnell said, "The first of you thatcomes ashore will be arrested, and every ones of you who goes up the hill will be killed." He also testified that he saw O'Donnell station a man with a shotgun in the place of one with arevolver. The witness had said in reply to a question that he had been a private watchman.

revolver. The witness had said in reply to a question that he had been a private watchmanin a bank.

"In a fare bank?" sarcactically queried Attorney Brennan.

"Where?" Judge Stowe sharply broke in.

"Mr. Brennan, we will not tolerate that kind of question. If you keep on I shail have to call you to account. There is a man here on trial for his life, and you ask a flippant question, which is an insult to the Court and to the witness. This is no place for levity."

M. D. McQuestor, a revorter, said that when walking through the mill yard with O'Donnell time latter, upon seeing a man back of an iron wheel near the pump house shooting, said: "Come away, hoys; no one wants to be in a position to tell anything." The witness said he saw the man fire, and some one down on the bank yalled out: "He's hit them." They witness at another time heard some one say: "That's no way to do it. Build a raft, load it with oil, set fire to it, and let it float down against them," and thinking he recognized the voice turned around, and there shood O'Donnell, but he could not say positively that O'Donnell said the words.

H. R. Goshen, another reporter, heard O'Donnell and the words.

H. R. Goshen, another reporter, heard O'Donnell remark during the conflict, as they were watching it from the cupola: "This is no longer a battle. This is a revolution." The defence. In their cross-examination, made some effort and progress toward showing that O'Donnell was on the scene in a reportorial capacity for the newspapers. It is likely they will introduce some evidence to that effect when their turn comes. Different witnesses retold the story of the battle, including Deputy Sheriff Gray, who admitted on cross-examination that the 300 Pinkertons were not deputized by him. O'Donnell paid the strictest attention to everything, frequently making suggestions to his counsel.

The Robbers Got Nothing for Their Paint JEFFFESON CITY, Mo., Feb. 14.-Freight train 3. on the Missouri Pa Kansas City last night, was held up between Kansas City last night, was held up between Little Blue and Picasant Hill by a gang of masked robbers. The robbers obtained nothing for their trouble. It was undoubtedly their intention to rob the east-bound passenger train, which left kansas City at 8:30 P. M. They flagged the freight train with a lantera and, discovering their mistake, tried to make amends by a raid on the caboose. Information of the attempted robbers was wired to Kansas City, and a posse of eight armed guards was placed on the passenger train and preparations made to give the robbers a warm reception in case they renewed the attempt. Nothing more was heard of them, and the guard left the train at Little Blue.

The Train Boiled Down the Mountain. BRISTOL, Tenn., Feb. 14.—At Norton's Sum-mit last evening a freight train while roundng a curve jumped the track and rolled down ing a curve jumped the track and rolled down
the mountain side, a distance of one hundred
feet. Engineer Allen was killed. Fireman
Pettijohn and Section Foreman Parker wend
down with the engine and were seriously injured. At about the same time a freight train
ran into a side at Seven Mile Fords. The engine
and six cars were precipitated down a hill.
Figureer John Smith had one leg broken and
was viterwise injured. Fireman Marion and
the front brakeman were seriously hurt.

Mrs. Blatne Thanks Maine Legislators. AUGUSTA. Ma., Feb. 14.-In the Legislature yesterday the following was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Thursher.

Pran Sin: May I. through you, thank the Mainsel Legislative delegation, who, on the Both of January, rememitured Mr. Bleine? My children join with me that this expression, begging you and them to believe that though we saw but little, we are deeply somible of all that their presence on that day meant I am, with respect and gratitude, yours,

Hannigrik Blains. Verilet for the Hel'and Trust Company. Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court diected a verdict for \$22,797.33 yesterday in favor of the Holland Trust Company against James A. Waddell of Key West on a certificate of deposit for \$20,000. The certificate was issued by Waddell, who does business as the John White Bank of Key West, to B. C. Oppenheim of this city. Waddell asserted that they certificate was without value, being merely an accommodation to Oppenheim.

Arrested us a Firebug. ELIZABETH. Feb. 14.—Lawrence Wallace aged 23, a hod carrier, was arrested this after neon at Fanwood on a charge of being the fire-bug who has been operating in the village for the past two months.

Fairly Well at 110 Years, LAUREL Del., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Jennie Car-mino, Sursex county's oldest citizen, has jus-celebrated her 110th birthday. She seems quite hearty and does ordinary housework.

FRAUDS WILL BRA PERPETRATED.

Good things have always been Counterfeited and mitated-articles without merit-never. We cautioned you last week against the imitation

of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

caution-ask for CARTER'S LITTLE LIVES PILLS insist upon having C-4 E-7-E-R-S, and see that you Dont forget the caution-don't be deceived.

Nobody likes to be deceived-so don't forget the

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price